REGISTERED No. L—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,107.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,651 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHINSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	January 1875.	Leaves Colombo	February 1875
" Ratnagherry	30	" Galle	8
" Vingorla	31	" Negapatam	9
" Carwar	Feb. 1	" Madras	12
" Mangalore	2	" Coconada	14
" Cannanore	3	" Viragapatam	16
" Tellicherry	3	" Bimlipatam	17
" Calicut	4	" Calingapatam	17
" Beypore	4	" Gopalpore	18
" Cochin	5	" False Point	19
" Alleppy	6	Arrives at CALCUTTA	21
" Tuticorin	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which leave regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchees, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWFIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	January 1875. 29	Leave BUSREH	February 1875. 17
	Feb.	" Fao	17
" Kurrachee	2	" Bushire	19
" Guadur	5	" Linga	24
" Muscat	5	" Bunder Abbas	26
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Muscat	28
" Linga	8		March.
" Bushire	11	" Guadur	2
" Fao	13	" Kurrachee	5
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. HARPESSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PILOX, Commander W. PEAN, will leave on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Hurnee, Ratnaghery, Sythapoor, Malvan, Vingoria, and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Parsee Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE GOOLUMJEE CHUNDU DARJEE, opposite to Manockchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DOZAR, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, Goa Panjim, Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract [with Government].—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, sailing at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Passengers from Bombay to	Carnac.	Hog Island.	Colaba.	Horse or Kamalji.	Dharumsee.	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdanda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	1 8	1 12	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 4	2 0	3 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	2 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 4	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumsee Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumsee at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdanda at 5 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 32, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd "	3 0	Carriages	4 0
3rd "	1 8	Dogs	0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The S eamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

" SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 32, Meadow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	35	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	60	34	14
Leghorn	60	34	14
Genoa	65	34	14
Marseilles	69	36	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company, have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. BLAW, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

NOTE.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers can visit her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fms.
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2903	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Rosbell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	3421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				MARCH.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2569	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. TORRICK, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, OR INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE First-class Steamer BLENHEIM, 2021 Tons Register, leaving about 1st February, has comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

To Liverpool Rs. 350; Suez Rs. 200; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Applying to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Pisno, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

Passenger Steamer	Tons.	H.P.	
JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th February 1875
CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	on 20th February 1875
Passenger Steamer EITHER,	3,800,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 15th Jan. 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th February.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO ..... 3,257 Tons ... 15th March.
NAVARINO..... 3,356 " ... 20th April.

THE above magnificent and fast Steamer, will have despatch about the dates mentioned. They were built expressly for the Indian trade, and their Cabin accommodation (semi-ship) is very superior, with a spacious Saloon on deck. Each vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ..... Rs. 500
Second do. ..... " 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, January 28, 1875.

BOMBAY CLUB.—THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club House, TO-DAY, at 5 P.M.

C. L. WEBER, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay Club, 29th January 1875.

LOST, on Thursday, the 28th January, instant, between the Old Cazee Mohulla and Messrs. Jefferson and Hayne's Office, an Agreement and a Promissory Note in the English language in favor of the undersigned. Anybody finding the same are requested to return the same to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jefferson and Hayne, Solicitors and Attorneys.

MAHOMEDALLY SEERAJDEEN & Co.,
Old Cazee Street, No. 36.

THE MADRAS JURIST and the REVENUE REGISTER, 1875—Jurist, Rs. 20; Register, Rs. 10 annually, postage paid—are the only LAW JOURNALS in India. They contain monthly some of the most important Judgments of H. M.'s Privy Council. Agents:—Messrs. Foster and Co., Madras; Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta; and Thacker, Vining and Co., Bombay; and may be ordered through any Bookseller. The BACK VOLUMES from 1866 can be had at any time. A Half-yearly Subscription to both publications at Rs. 15 is allowed for Cash.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO WATCHMAKERS, &c.

This Company is prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to contract for the Cleaning and Repairs of the whole of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and for the Winding up, Cleaning and keeping in Repair of the CLOCKS at all the stations and offices on the Railway for one year from 1st April next.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and, for the due fulfilment of same, to find security amounting to Rs. 1,500.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th January 1875.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st February next, the undersigned are prepared, and will undertake, to CART and DELIVER GOODS, arriving by the G. I. P. Railway at the Borce Bunder Station, at the following rates, viz.:—

Full-pressed Cotton to Native Town and Colaba, per ton,	Annas Twelve.
Half-pressed and Dcora Cotton to Native Town and Colaba, per ton,	One Rupee.
Opium, per ton,	Annas Twelve.
General Goods, Grain and Seed, per ton,	Annas Nine.

Consignees wishing the undersigned to cart and deliver their Goods, are requested to send the amount of Carting charges, together with Railway Bills, duly endorsed, to their Office, outside the western gate of the Borce Bunder Station, open daily from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

PILCHER, BYRAMJEE & Co.,
Carting Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1875.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.—WOODROFFE'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWING EXHIBITION will open in the hall of the above Institute on MONDAY Evening, February 1st. During each entertainment a large and beautiful collection of works of Art in glass will be made in the presence and distributed gratuitously by lot to the audience at the close of the entertainment. *Two Steam Engines, made entirely of glass*, one high and the other low pressure, will be exhibited in full operation, pronounced by eminent scientific men, Engineers, &c., the most wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity ever exhibited.

Admission, Rs. 2; Reserve Seats, Rs. 3; Back Seats, Re. 1; Children half price, to be obtained at BOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the door.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH BONNETS.

WHITE CHIP BONNET, trimmed two shades, Blue Turquoise, and Flowers. Rs. 19.

BLACK TULLE BONNET, trimmed Feather and Pink Roses. Rs. 22.

WHITE CHIP BONNET, trimmed Black Terry and Scarlet Poppies. Rs. 25.

GREY TULLE BONNET, trimmed Grapes and Magenta Flowers. Rs. 23.

WHITE TULLE BONNET, trimmed White Feather and Wreath. Rs. 30.

PINK TULLE BONNET, trimmed Pink Feather and Rosebuds. Rs. 23.

BLUE TULLE and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Blue Roses and Vine Leaves. Rs. 27-8.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Black Feather and Scarlet Geranium. Rs. 27.

BROWN STRAW BONNET, trimmed Brown Terry, Wing and Scarlet Poppies. Rs. 23.

GREY CHIP and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Blue Turquoise, Wing and Grey Feathers. Rs. 30.

GREY CHIP BONNET, trimmed Grey Terry, shaded Feathers, and Pink Flowers. Rs. 25.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Black, Wing and Feathers, Pale Pink Roses. Rs. 29.

WHITE LACE and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Vine Leaves and Pink Roses. Rs. 28.

GREY TERRY BONNET, trimmed Grey Feather and Crimson Rose. Rs. 27.

WHITE CHIP BONNET, trimmed two shades Brown, Feather and Crimson Rose. Rs. 25.

GREY CHIP BONNET, trimmed Grey Turquoise, Feather and Pink Roses. Rs. 30.

BLACK CHIP BONNET, trimmed Black Feather with Pink and White Flowers. Rs. 25.

GREY CHIP BONNET, trimmed Turquoise, Blue Wing and Pale Pink Roses. Rs. 25.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Jet, Black Feathers and Magenta Flowers. Rs. 25.

BLACK VELVET and LACE BONNET, trimmed Fancy Wing with Pink and White Flowers. Rs. 30.

BROWN TURQUOISE BONNET (2 shades), trimmed Brown Feathers and Moss Roses. Rs. 25.

WHITE LACE and TERRY BONNET, trimmed Mauve Flowers and Wreath. Rs. 22.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Velvet and Jet, Black Feathers and Crimson Flowers. Rs. 30.

PINK TERRY BONNET, trimmed Fancy Feathers and Wing with Wreath of Rosebuds. Rs. 29.

BLACK CHIP BONNET, trimmed Black Turquoise and Jet, Black Feather and Fancy Bird. Rs. 35.

BLACK VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Terry with long Ostrich Feather and Roses. Rs. 53.

BLACK LACE and VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Feathers, Blue Turquoise and Pale Roses. Rs. 30.

BLACK LACE BONNET, trimmed Black Ostrich Feather, Wreath of Fruit and Flowers. Rs. 55

BLACK VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Feather, lined Blue Satin, and Feather Wreath and Rosebuds. Rs. 60.

BLACK VELVET BONNET, trimmed Black Ostrich Feather, fancy Wing, and Tea Roses. Rs. 60.

BLACK LISSE BONNET, trimmed Jet and Black Turquoise. Rs. 25.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED—a serviceable pair, accustomed to go in double or single harness. Address CUBBALLA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VAUGHAN-JONES'S "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.

The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM,

Table, Stove, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentee of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS, 1875.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS

FOR

220,000,000 FRANCS, OR 880 LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE above Loan will be offered for Public Subscription in Debentures, reimbursable in 75 Years, at 500 Francs. Interest, 20 Francs (about Rs. 8) per Annum, payable 15th April and 15th October.

Price of Issue, 440 Francs, reimbursable at 500 Francs, by quarterly drawings, with premiums amounting to 900,000 francs per annum, as follows:—

1	Bond reimbursable with a premium of	Francs	100,000	(Rs. 40,000)	At each drawing.
1	do. do. do.	"	50,000	(Rs. 20,000)	
3	do. do. do.	"	10,000	(Rs. 4,000)	
4	do. do. do.	"	5,000	(Rs. 2,000)	
25	do. do. do.	"	1,000	(Rs. 400)	

The First Drawing is to take place on the 5th May 1875.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On Subscribing	Francs	40
On Allotment	"	70
2nd Call 1st October 1875	"	110
3rd " 1st April 1876	"	110
4th " 1st October 1876	"	110
	Francs	440

Bonds paid in full on the day of allotment will receive a half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs, and a bonus of Francs 3-50. Bonds not fully paid up will receive only 5 Francs per half-year. First Coupon to be payable on the 15th October.

With reference to the above Loan, the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, in Bombay, is prepared to receive Subscriptions on the following terms:—

The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 193 per Bond, payable as follows:—

On Subscribing	Rs.	15	0	0
On Allotment	"	33	4	0
On 1st September 1875	"	48	4	0
On 1st March 1876	"	48	4	0
On 1st September 1876	"	48	4	0
	Rs.	193	0	0

A Coupon of 5 Francs (about Rs. 2 at the rate of the day) will be payable on 1st September 1875, 1st March, and 1st September 1876.

The Bonds can be paid up in full, on allotment for Rs. 190, and, in such case, holders will be entitled to the half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs (about Rs. 4 at the rate of the day) from 1st September 1875.

Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency, which will be of the same character, negotiable in the same manner, and under a guarantee similar to that granted in the case of the Scrips for the Paris Municipal Loan of 1871.

In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a *pro-rata* reduction will be made in the stock available for Bombay Subscribers.

The Office will be open for Subscriptions from Tuesday, 2nd February, at 10 A. M., till Thursday, 4th February, at 2 P. M.

Subscriptions will be received, for account of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the country branches of the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, on the 2nd and 3rd February.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Rs.	a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6	8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk..... each	6	8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ..... each	5	0
Badham's Fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ..each	3	12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ..... each	5	0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts, ..each	7 to 9	
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns well shrunk ..each	8	8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns ..... each	8	8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9	0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes ..... each	12	8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Suit.	
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Patterns.....	7	8
Oxford Cloth, cool and absorbing...	11	0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best Spun silk for comfort	11	0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18	0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18	0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19	0
Spun silk, these are delightfully cool	20	0

PYJAMAS.

	Each.	
Striped Cambric.....	3	8
Best French Cambric	4	0
Best Oxford Cloth.....	5	8
Best wove Flannel.....	9	0
Best silk and wool.....	9	8
Best spun silk	12	8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11	0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20	0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection	20	0
Printed Cashmere	20	0

BLANKETS AND RUGS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine White Blankets, large size real Bath, from.....per pair	25	0
Fine Scarlet, large size, manufactured from picked wool, well suited for Travellers .....per pair	30	0
Extra large do. do. "	30	0
Alpaca or Mohair double Rugs, colours or reversible Tigers.. 20 to	25	0
Fine Austrian Rugs, a variety of colours, very soft and light, large sizes	30	0
The Sandringham Rug, very light and warm, made from the best picket wool, in neat colours	38	0
Witney Rugs, plain Grey; these are made long and wide in proportion, recommended for Travellers and district use..... 10 8 to	15	0
Scotch Mauds, fancy colours and Heather mixtures, from.....	15	8

TOWELS.

	Dozen.	
Best Huckaback, with borders, strong and durable	10 to 12	8
Christy's best Toilet Towels, ready for immediate use.....	12	0
Bath do. do. ..... 12 0 to	25	0
Brown Turkish, Medium size	25	n
White Turkish, the best towel made	25	0
Baden-Baden	28	0
Toilet White Turkish	22	0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,

SHIRT MAKERS,

HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.

Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that they have now got their Stock replete, and they can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that their Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to them before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Dreb Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE PRICES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits.....	60	to	250
" elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.....	70	to	200
" handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
" of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold...	20	to	70
" Silver-m

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH JANUARY 1875.

THE steadier feeling apparent in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, has again disappeared, this morning's report being quieter on the spot: arrivals weaker, probable sales 12,000 bales' futures a New York ¼ cent per lb. lower. The reaction is evidently the result of the increased receipts at the American ports, and so long as the market is swayed by the day's figures we must look for these sudden changes. The American receipts now stand as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Wednesdays' receipts	20,000	25,000	17,000
" Exports to U. K.	6,000	9,000	10,000
Five days' receipts.....	76,000	1,14,000	77,000
" Exports to U. K.	23,000	36,000	37,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,471,000	2,562,000	2,213,000
" Exports to U.K. "	920,000	858,000	814,000

This morning's telegram says nothing of any alteration in the Bank of England rate of discount, although everything seems to point to a reduction. A payment of £252,000 into the Bank was made yesterday, and Consols to-day are quoted at 92¼, a further advance of ¼. French Rentes have advanced to 100⅜; Bar Silver is unaltered at 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been, if anything, a trifle steadier, although rates are not quotably altered and the prospects of the market have not altered in any way. The firmness is due probably to rather more bills having been offered, but after all the amount is still small for the season, and there is nothing to render an advance in rates likely. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	ls. 10 3/16d....	...per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	ls. 10¾d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	ls. 10 9/16d. to 10 9/32d.	"
Documents 3 do. ..	ls. 10¾d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady with few sellers,—Fours Rs. 102¾ to ¾ ; Fours and half Rs. 103¼ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109.

The SHARE MARKET shows signs of increased weakness, almost nothing having been done to-day, and prices are again lower. Bank of Bombays have declined a half per cent., but it is in Spinning Scrip that the dulness is most apparent, a general fall of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per share having been established.

COTTON was in very active demand this morning, especially Ginned Broach, in which an advance of quite Rs. 4 per candy was established at one time, but in the afternoon a slightly quieter feeling was observable, and sellers were more willing to do business. For ready Ginned Broach Rs. 222 half-pressed have been paid and for March delivery Rs. 222 full-pressed. Bhownugger April delivery has been done at Rs. 185, and Omrawuttee is also firmer, Rs. 186 being now asked for good fair full-pressed. Yesterday's receipts were 7,144 bales, making 25,512 bales for the five days,

FREIGHTS by Steamer have been decidedly firmer for forward shipment, £2-8-9 having been paid for all February, and £2 10s. for all March, but ready Cotton is still comparatively scarce, and £2-3-9 to £2-5 have been done for immediate shipment. Sailing ship are unaltered at £2 to £2 5s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS have been firm and well supported, but dealers are buying very sparingly at the slightly higher rates current, and it will require considerable firmness on the part of holders to establish a further advance.

P.S.—A second telegram of this morning's date reports the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to 3 per cent.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value psh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
20,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	730
5,357	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bnk of India & China	175
40 000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indie.	116
60,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship GREENOCK, 1,225 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Liverpool (September 25) with a cargo of 1872 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattawar Coast and Kurrachee (January 25th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. Khuber, sister Elfreda, sister Amalberga, Miss Gaffney and one hundred and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE s.s. ZEALOT, 862 tons, Captain J. A. Best, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (December 24th) calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo :—122 packages cotton piece goods, 14 250 bundles and bar iron, 3,219 bundles iron hoops, 47 cases tobacco, 7 cases chairs, 10 cases thread, 33 cases iron safes, 8 bales twist, 10 packages varnish, 16 packages wall papers, 15 casks paint, 1 case glass ware, 17 cases wine and spirit, 13 cases soap, 10 cases brandy, and some packages merchandises. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Greenock	Walker	Liverpool, Sept 25.
28	Hindustan (s)	Bruce, Jany 16	
	India (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Jany 25.
	H. M. S. Briton.....	Byrne	Trincomalee.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Colombo (s)... ...	McNabb	Liverpool.
	Elphinstone (s)	Cassap	London.

The steamer Hector, Rose, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Janet Court, to Havre, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 24 Baghdad (s).....ls...Bellwood .....Singapore, Jany 5.
City of Oxford (s)...Gordon .....Glasgow, Nov 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jany. 24 Thunderbolt ....
Lady Rowena..... ....
Broomhall ....
Per Ardua..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 24 Abyssinia (s) .... Port Blair.

DEPARTURE.

Jany. 25 Ava (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Border Chieftain, 56 kegs nails, Amirulin Fazulally.

FROM LONDON.

Kingford, 925 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Columbo s, 33 casks beer, and 4 casks pale ale, C E Mitchell & Co.
Prometheus, 2 packages wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoola ; 8 packages tea wire, Adamjee Jhorakjee ; 125 casks rum, Jemsetjee Framjee.
Goa s, 2 cases thread, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 52 packages sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 375 cases brandy, E M Settna ; 21 cases claret, M & E Bennjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belwark, 375 cwts myrabollams, Mawjee Gedoo ; 500 bales cotton, H Cassoo & Co.
Falconia s, 200 cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soondersje ; 204 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Asser Veerjee ; 21 bales cotton, Motiball Rathie ; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund ; 105 bales cotton, Ramsagan Samdass ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondersje ; 14 bales wool, Mahomed Cajee.
Blenheim s, 56 cwts coir yarn, D Bhicajee Khan and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Fuel, Cassie and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 35 bales wool, Godoo Premjee ; 25 bs wool, Kessowjee Toolseedas ; 329 cwts hemp, Jewraj Jaitha.
Virginia, 200 bales cotton, N Manuckjee and Co ; 26 bales wool, G Chuttesbhoy ; 48 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee ; 90 bales cotton, B Mella.
Atalanta, 500 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 200 bales cotton, S D Mackaghten.
Tiptree, 41 cwt s wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Abbotsford s, 200 bales cotton, A Trading and Co ; 200 cwts horns Nanseebhoy Allarakhia ; 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s, 7 cwts shankhoos, Curimbhoy Hasenbhoy ; 5 bundle 12 reels, 1 roll Durreels ; 365 pieces 8 reels, Moorjee Lyal ; 5623 reels tape, Ewart, Latham & Co ; 180 cases oilcloth, Curimbhoy Ebrahim.
Elphinstone s, 18½ cwts croton seed, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trish mi s, 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Juno, 20 bales hides, B I S N Co ; 2 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 3 0 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 65 bales cotton, Davjee Dossa ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 50 bales cotton, S L Mesnaghten ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 100 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Juno s, 81 packages coffee, B I S N Co ; 409 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 450 cwts gingelly seed, Allen, Riche & Co ; 450 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 60 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Thibet s, 1,307 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

HIGH COURT.—29TH JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Canara.
Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hosrn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Russanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GARTH]

LONG CAUSES.

545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Esmail and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, Lynch and T-bin (part heard).
436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhaiker Bhawoo v Jemsetjee Nowrojee and others—Khunderao M.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Mcdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Canjee Meghjee v Virjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
215 73 - Jeffe son and Payne—Sunicoka Roopajee v Futta Dipajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovundas Jugjeevundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Jagonnath v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.
From the Court of Ahmedabad.

1616, 1650, 2713, 2714 - 73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ghelabhoy Jairaghbhoy, Pajeebhoy Hathesing, Jethabhoy Huthebhoy, Dhuneshwur Mahashuncur v The B B & C I Railway Co.—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 24.

Renshaw, Major, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JANUARY 25.

Moodie, Surg, Bengal Med. service, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.

JANUARY 26.

Hill, Lieut Col, Bombay 14th Regt N I, on leave, from Kolapor.

JANUARY 27.

Bell, Major General, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Richardson, Lieut Col, Madras 76th Foot, to rejoin, from Secunderabad.
Lamb, Ins Vety Surgn, Bombay Vety Dept, on duty, from Kettywar.

JANUARY 28.

Chalmer, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from England.
Macpherson, Captain, Bengal 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Newton, Surg Major, Bengal Supdt of Vaccination of Punjaub, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 28.

Laughton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Berar.
Hastings, Lieut Col, Bengal 19th Royal Regt, on leave, to England.
Hill, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Stirkman, Colonel, Bombay 15th Regt N I, to join, to Malligaum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th January, 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major C E Baeyi, 6th Bde, has been posted to the Depot Bde, and Maj W Smith, Depot Bde, posted to No 4 Baty 6th Bde R A, vice Baeyi.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—
2nd Regt N I—Surg Maj C Johnson, the medical charge.
28th Regt N I—Lieut Col E W Lyons, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Rice proceeded on furlough.
22nd Regt N I—Lieut A Smith, 99th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lieut Kirk Offg as Adjt.

With reference to G O C No—23rd instant, the appointment of Lieut Sc—y, R Engrs, as Instructor in Army Signalling and Telegraphy is to have effect from the 1st instant.

With reference to G O C No 632, 10th Oct 1874, Capt Lochmere will perform the duties of 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd N I, vice Capt Stewart on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
3rd Hussars—Riding Master W G Matthews, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Cap: (Brevet Major) St J Wilkins, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
42nd Foot—Sub-Lieut W F C C Plowden, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
60th Foot—Col G V Watson, in extension, to remain in England, from 3rd June to 3rd Nov 1875, on urgent private affairs.
Staff Corps—Major C F Keays, from 6th Jany to 5th July 1875, on private affairs, in India, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.
Capt F T Hemfrey, Qr Mr, 32th Regt N I, to remain at Kurrachee, from 20th Jany to 19th Feb 1875, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS,

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jany 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—
Lieut John Willoughby Wray, 108th Foot, Offg Second Squad Subn, First Light Cavalry—8th Jany 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Co's from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
Maj Michael Robert Bruce—20th Jany 1875.
Maj Frederick Talbot Cornewall—23rd Jany 1875.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is sanctioned :—
Mr W J Onions, 1st class Engr, attached to H M's Steam Factory, was appointed to the Guard Boat Clyde, to be employed in connection with the Bombay harbour survey duty, from 8th Dec 1874.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—
Mr R D Baddeley, 3rd Officer (Actg 2nd Officer) of H M's Steam Vessel Quangtung to be 2nd Officer of that Vessel, from the 3rd October to 30th December 1874, vice Edwards, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.
Mr G Booker, 1st Officer of H M's Steam Vessel May Frere, to be Act 1st Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Quangtung from the 2nd Dec 1874, inclusive, vice Baddeley, superseded.
Mr R D Baddeley, Actg 1st Officer of H M's Steam Vesse Quangtung," to revert to his substantive rank of 2nd Officer of H M's Steam Vesse "Quangtung," from the 31st Dec 18 4, inclusive.
Mr John Weeks, Gunner of H M's Steam Vessel "Quangtung," to be Actg 3rd Officer of that vessel, from the 1st April 18 4, until further orders, vice Baddeley, promoted to Actg 2nd Officer.
Mr R D Baddeley, Actg 2nd Officer of H M's Steam Vesse "Quangtung," to be Stor Acct of that vessel from the 1st Oc 1874, vice Edwards.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jeysingrao Angria has been appointed Asst to the Politica Agent in the Rewa Kanta.
Mr Jeysingrao Angre, received charge of the State of Soanth on the 12th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Richardson, First Class Mag in the Kaladgi District was in charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Kaladgi, from 16th Nov to 16th Dec 1874, both days inclusive.
Mr J Fernandez, Second class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Kumpta, in the Kanara District, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from 1st Feby 1875.
Mr A Cumine, Supy Asst Colr in the District of Tanna, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class and is invested with additional powers.
Messrs A Edginton and R H Vicont respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Depy Comr of Police, Bombay, on the 22nd instant.
Lieut T R M Macpherson, Asst Dist Supt of Police, on special duty in the Poona District, acted as Fifth Grade Dist Supt of Police from 26th to 30 h Nov 1874, both days inclusive.
The Hon the Gov in Council is pleased to confer on Azum Anant Balkrishna Warelkar, Actg Mahalkari of Lanja, in the District of Ratnagiri, the powers of a Mamlutdar.
The Hon the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H R Cooke, Mag of the First Class in the District of Nasik, to be Mag in charge of the Nipha Division of that District during the absence of Mr F L Charles, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J MacFarlan is allowed a furlough to Europe for 18 months, from the 26th April next. He is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.
Mr H N B Erskine, Colr of Nasik, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from the 1st March next. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon F S Chapman, Chief Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts, and in charge of the separate Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from 1st March next. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Elizer Benjamin, Cattle Inspr in the Comst Dept at Ahmednuggur, having been found guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, has been dismissed from his situation, and is disqualified for re-employment in the service of Govt in any capacity whatever.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr G C Whitworth delivered over and Mr E W Ravenscroft received charge of the Office of Colr and Mag of Kolaba on the 13th instant.
Mr Balaji Babajee Thakur delivered over and Mr G C Whitworth received charge of the Office of Second Asst Colr, Kolaba, on the 13th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

In reference to paras. 18, 19, and 20, of the Comptroller General's Circular No. 17, dated 18th August 1874, noted below, I have the honour to intimate that contingent charges are to be regarded as appertaining to the month in which they are paid from the Treasury. Thus bungalow-rent for November and December paid in March, can only be dealt with and posted as a charge proper to March, and the same with regard to any other item, but of course correct particulars in sufficient detail relating to each amount charged must be embodied in the bill to admit of the items being intelligently traced. If a contingent abstract headed as belonging to one month be presented for payment in the next it should be returned by the Treasury Officer for correction, as it must be treated in the accounts as a charge for the month in which the money is actually disbursed from the Treasury.

18. Contingent charges are to be recorded as charges of the month in which they were actually disbursed from the treasury. If countersignature be not required, or if it can be obtained in such time that the detailed bill could be presented for payment *before* the treasury closes on the last day of the month in whose charges are included in the bill, the bill may be paid and detained as voucher without the use of any abstract ; if part of the bill have been paid on an abstract, the balance may be paid on the detailed bill.

In this case the detail of contingent abstracts at foot would show as the amount of the last abstract the balance drawn on this bill.

19. If a contingent abstract, or a detailed contingent bill, headed as belonging to one month be presented for payment in the next, it should be returned for correction, as it must be treated in the accounts as a charge of the month in which the money is actually disbursed from the treasury.

20. If an officer has drawn part of his contingent expenses by means of abstract bills and present he detailed bill (after countersignature, if countersignature be required) for payment of the balance (as provided in the concluding sentence of para. 18. the balance can be paid on the detailed bill as voucher if it is presented within the month in which the abstracts were paid ; if it is presented in the next month it should be returned and the drawer instructed to draw a bill only for the amount actually disbursed in the preceding month, and to forward it to the controlling officer of his department for countersignature and transmission to Accountant General.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BARRETT—January 25th, at Amroles, the wife of H. Barrett, Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. R., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WHITE—January 27th, at Bandora Hill, George, youngest son of Thomas White, Esq., C. E.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STEVENSON—January 4th, at 20 Lansdown Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Robert Stevenson, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

COOPER—Jan. 4, at The Dalby, Belper, William Cooper, of Bombay, aged 46.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—January 24th, at Chittoor, the wife of A F Cox, C S, of daughter.
DAVIES—The wife of Col F J Davies, Executive Engineer, Barrackpore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—BATHIE—January 19th, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd J M Thomson, M A, John Thomson, to Charlotte, second daughter of A Bathie.

DEATHS.

MANDERSON—January 23rd, at Meerut, Margaret Mary, wife of Major Manderson, R H A.
WILLIAMS—December 23rd, at Coconada, Mrs Hannah Williams, mother of Mr J M Williams, Telegraph Master, Ganjam Division, aged 70 years, deeply regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the year 1873, which teems with matter that might have been read with interest a year ago, but, coming as it does so long after time, can hardly obtain for itself the amount of attention it should. The report is in Dr. Cunningham's usually able style ; and if here and there it is, as the late Dr. Anstie designated his report for the year 1872, a little quixotic, we can excuse the flights in consideration of the amount of information we receive. It is divided into four sections. No. I. treats of the European troops, No. II. of native troops, No. III. of jails, and No. IV. of the general population. Besides these sections there are three appendices, the first being a second series of researches by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham into cholera-producing agencies ; the second, appendix B, a paper by Dr. Lewis on the pathological significance of Nematode Hœmatozoa ; and the third, appendix C., notes regarding the fungi in opium blight by Dr. Cunningham. We may dismiss these appendices from any remarks we have to make, as a discussion of them appertains more to the province of purely scientific journals, wherein no doubt they will receive the notice their worth demands, and we will confine ourselves to the more practical portion of the report, which possesses more interesting reading for lay minds. From Section I. we ascertain that the year 1873 was an unusually healthy one as regards the European troops serving in India. The ratio per 1,000 admitted into hospital was 1,328 ; the daily average sick per 1,000 was 55 ; and the mortality 15·30. This is the rate for all India, but if analysed it shows a considerable difference as prevailing in the three Presidencies. In Bengal the daily average sick per 1,000 was 55, and the death-rate 15·40 ; in Madras the average sick was 59, and the death-rate 18·29 ; while in Bombay the average was 49, and the death-rate 11·72. This undeniably points to the Western Presidency as the most salubrious for the location of European troops, as they here succumb to disease far less readily than in either Bengal or Madras. To explain this we may state that the ratio of admissions per 1,000 in Bengal was 1,349 with a mortality of 15·40 ; in Madras 1,270 with a mortality of 18·29 ; while in Bombay the admissions were 1,316 with a mortality of but 11·72. Thus we see disease far less fatal to the European soldier in Bombay than in Bengal, while as regards Madras no comparison can be instituted ; clearly showing something rotten in the state of that benighted presidency.

Though the year has been a most favourable one, still the loss to the State was considerable. We mean a loss from a money point of view, the only one that a hardhearted taxpayer usually pays much heed to. Taking the strength of the European troops in India at 59,000, a daily average sick list of 55 per 1000 will give us a loss of the services of 3,245 men daily to the State. This, put in a round sum, may be said to represent a loss through sickness of about six lacs of rupees to the State for the year 1873, which contrasts so healthily with its predecessors. It is calculated, too, that every healthy European soldier landed in India represents a money value of £100, and, when we say that 899 such died during the year, we give an interesting sum in pecuniary loss to the State from sickness and death to those who wish to calculate it. The total will no doubt make it clear to the most superficial observer that any sums laid out on sanitary improvements, which will tend to lessen such fearful loss, are well spent, and must even nally bear fruit tenfold. However, this is not the moment to discuss such a topic, and we must, therefore, leave it and confine ourselves to the subject of our review.

The most prolific causes of disease and sickness amongst the soldiers in all three presidencies are, 1st, fevers, and, 2nd, venereal diseases. With regard to the former, Bombay holds a middle course between Bengal, which is highest, and Madras, which is lowest. But a significant fact may be adduced from the mortality table, that in this class of diseas causes such a large number of admissions in Bombay, it is in its effects something about 20 per cent. less fatal than in Bengal, and 60 per cent. less fatal than in Bengal. If, however, Bombay thus steers a medium course in malarious fevers, it heads the list in venereal diseases. The admissions under this head per 1,000 of strength were 181, and, taking the average strength at, say, 71,000, we have out of our little force—already small enough in all reason—1,991 men incapacitated for service from this one disease alone. If any one would only take the trouble to calculate what a loss in money this represents to the State, it would, probably, prove the most effective weapon in the hands of a Minister to repel the attacks of the old women of both sexes who carry on such shrieking crusades against Contagious Diseases Acts. Enteric fever plays a prominent part in increasing the mortality tables, both in Bengal and Bombay, while in Madras its effects were very slightly felt. Thisshows that in the two former Presidencies something yet remains to be done in the way of sanitary improvement. Cholera, on the other hand, showed prominently in Madras, less so in Bengal, while it was altogether absent from Bombay. A long extract is given from Mr. Blanford's Meteorological Report, which we need not notice further here than to say that the barometric pressure was most irregular. The heat reached a higher degree than it had done for nineteen years previously, and the rain-fall was irregular and scanty. With regard to the importation, &c., of cholera, Dr. Cunningham sees no reason to change the dogmas he enunciated in his report for 1872, which he says, to some extent have been misrepresented and misunderstood. So far as we can gather, these are a complete upsetting, to his own mind, of all the theories hitherto received as to the dissemination, communicability, &c., &c., of cholera ; and having thus disproved them to his own satisfaction he leaves us in the dark for want of any new light to view the subject by. No doubt it was this which induced the late Dr. Anstie to style Dr. Cunningham's report for 1872 a piece of quixotic writing.

Small-pox was more prevalent in 1873 than in either 1872 or 1871 ; but why it should have been so, we are at a loss to imagine, considering the ready means for vaccination now existing. We are glad to perceive—and no doubt the public will rejoice with us—the great diminution of cases of delirium tremens during the year 1873 as compared with the two years preceding it. It proves that the moral health of the troops is being better attended to ; and that sources of healthful employment and recreation are being opened up for the soldier, which may eventually wean him altogether from indulgence in the baneful compounds known as liquor with which the bazaars teem. We notice with much satisfaction the great diminution in 1873 over its two predecessors, in sickness and mortality amongst the wives and children of soldiers. Better care and more thoughtfulness on their behalf has no doubt produced this very satisfactory state of things ; and we hope this care may continue, for, irrespectively of the humanity involved, it will tend not a little to the good order and conduct of the men to know that their wives and little ones are not altogether ignored by the authorities. As regards sanitary progress, we are told that in nearly every station where European troops are located works are either completed or in course of construction having that for their aim. In conservancy the dry-earth system is considered the best, and is now in force in every cantonment with good and satisfactory results.

Having devoted so much space to noticing section 1, we have but little space left to pass in review the remaining three of which the report is composed. Section 2 is devoted to native troops, and from it we gather that 1873, as with the European troops, was with them a favourably healthy year. The ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength was 1,289, the daily average sick-rate was 41, and the death-rate 13·92. It is pointed out that the conditions under which the native troops are located are not so favourable to health as those under which the Europeans are lodged. They have to occupy many stations almost untenable by Europeans, and it is but natural to expect they should suffer accordingly, notwithstanding their greater insusceptibility to climatic influences. Malarial fevers prevailed amongst them to a great extent and with considerable fatality. Hepatic disease, the cause of the highest rate of mortality amongst Europeans, was only present amongst them sufficiently to give a small fractional rate on the mortuary tables. Diseases of the respiratory system were most fatal of any they suffered from ; and this but coincides with the general result obtained in the treatment of such affections amongst the great body of natives. Enteric fever was seen and recognised amongst some of the native troops ; but the Sanitary Commissioner treats the fact in much the same manner as he does most other suggestions, for one reason, amongst others, that "it must be extremely difficult to recognize enteric fever in a person with a dark skin." Cholera prevailed to a very slight extent and caused but a very small share of the mortality amongst the native troops. It was only noticed amongst the stations grouped under the heads Bengal Proper, Gangetic Valley, Oude, Agra and Central India. In the 3rd Section—that on jails—there is no improvement shown in the army. The ratio of admissions and of deaths remains pretty much the same since 1869. The death ratio amongst prisoners was at the rate of 43·08 per 1,000. The principal diseases causing this high rate were fevers, abscess and ulcer, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Many of the medical officers reporting on their jails attributed the prevalent high rate of mortality to over-crowding, a circumstance which might easily arise from the fact of the prisoners being some 6,000 in excess of the preceding year. A good many too state that the prisoners amongst whom the greatest amount of mortality prevails are on conviction wretched, poverty, fever-stricken creatures who go from the court to the hospital, whence they seldom issue out alive ; and even should they do so they are in such a miserable condition that the slightest affection finds them without stamina to resist or overcome it.

Section 4 treats of the general population, and there are many important matters discussed therein which ought to be of interest to the general reader. We have only space now, however, to notice a table showing the comparative mortality from different causes in the different provinces of India, and from this we will extract one cause which the world generally believes at present to be almost, if not entirely, preventible. We allude to small-pox, and we think the figures which we are about to quote will sufficiently bear us out in saying that it is a disgrace to any administration calling itself civilized to allow a disease so easily prevented to run the destructive riot it has done. Thus, in the North-West Provinces, with a population of about thirty millions, the deaths from small-pox were 97,093 ; in the Punjaub with seventeen millions 25,699 ; in Oudh with eleven millions 22,146 ; in the Central Provinces with seven millions 9,936 ; in Berar with two millions 8,326 ; in Madras with thirty millions 51,782. Bengal, Bombay, and British Burmah are the only provinces where this disease seems to have been met with any show of prevention ; but still in them even the deaths are far too many. In the first, with its population of sixty-three millions, they number 11,502 ; in the second, with a population of sixteen millions, 9,935 ; and in the third, with its population of nearly three millions, 1,416. We say again that the rate of destruction to human life small-pox holds in the first six provinces here quoted is such as should not obtain in any country where the Government calls itself civilised and humane ; neither would it, we are certain, if the rulers did not hold their heads so high in the air as to be unable to see the people they govern dying around them like rotten sheep of a disease so easily prevented. We must congratulate Dr. Cunningham on the issue of his very able and valuable report, and we make every allowance for his egotism and intolerance of the opinions of others on account of the thorough-heartedness with which he enters into his work. But at the same time we must say that he should not have inserted the figures we have just quoted unchallenged, and without proclaiming aloud again and again the culpability of those who might by a word start the means of preventing such a callous and inhuman waste of precious life.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

NEXT to the Pope there is no man of whose health we have had such contradictory rumours as Mr. Disraeli. I believe the truth is that on the whole Bournemouth has agreed with him, but the recent severe weather (we have now fine April sunshine) produced a relapse. His London medical man had to spend two days with him last week, and yet the papers of his party were telling us that he was giving dinners, and were reviving the old story that he is to be married to the Dowager Lady Chesterfield. The Carlton, however, knew better than to believe these statements, and fairly trembled lest the arrival of bad news might not do the Conservative cause serious harm. When that club learned that he had been able to go for a few days to Mr. Sturt's in Dorsetshire, there was a little more cheerfulness, but the party is still fearful that Mr. Disraeli may have to frequently absent himself from the House during the coming Session, and that the Conservative machine may thereby be set a little out of gear. The right hon. gentleman is expected in town on Saturday, for the Cabinet meetings are to be resumed next week. It is understood that one of the first subjects to be discussed will be a proposal to increase the pay of the soldier. Till within the past week or so Mr. Hardy has been averse to making any demand for more money in his department, excepting for barrack and depot accommodation ; but the pressure of the Staff, and notably of the Duke of Cambridge, and especially the pressure of public opinion, is understood to have induced the War Secretary to alter his intention, and it is now an understood thing that the soldiers' pay is to be increased. The object of this step is to check desertion and to attract to the colours men of better physique than have recently offered themselves. As to the story of Mr. Disraeli's marriage, nobody believes it, excepting those few who proverbially tell us that "nothing is so certain as the unexpected." The chief ground for its support is the fact that Mr. Disraeli is having some slight additions made to Hughenden Manor House. But surely the right hon. gentleman has not been tempted to do so in order to prepare for the usual consequences of matrimony !

It is yet too soon to write upon the political programme of the Session. Nothing has occurred during the last week or so to induce me to alter the opinions that I have already expressed upon this subject. In fact, the Ministerial programme is not yet complete. Everybody anticipates a quiet Session. The measures which are most generally expected relate to local taxation, in regard to which we shall receive, not a sweeping bill, but an instalment—possibly a bill for the appointment of county financial boards, and a commission to unify boundaries, and to define the geographical limits of those boards. The question of land tenure will also most probably be settled during the coming Session. This is a subject which peculiarly belongs to the Conservatives ; the Liberals have no party feeling in regard to it, beyond the vague impression that the farmers have a grievance. The Liberals do not even profess to understand, or at any rate to take much interest in it, and would be heartily glad to see it settled by the landed interest, now that they are in power. As to ecclesiastical questions, I have already stated why I believe the promised bill upon doctrine and morals will most likely be limited to the latter subject. But there are several kindred topics which will occupy a good deal of attention. There will be Lord Lyttleton's proposal for increasing the Episcopacy, the Bishop of Peterborough's Simony Bill, and, should the Government venture to bring in a measure for altering the rubrics in order to appease the High Church party, we shall have another discordant element in their programme. I doubt, however, whether Mr. Disraeli dare attempt such a course. A hundred thousand churchmen have already signed petitions against such a step, the ruri-decanal meetings have also declared against it, and even the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was once disposed to favour a compromise, has now returned to his ultra-Protestant allegiance. The Irish and Scotch Judicature Bills, and Lord Selborne's legal education reforms, will be the chief subjects of inter

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SCINDIA AND HOLKAR.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH JANUARY.

Scindia has invited Holkar to his next marriage. The ceremony comes off next month.

COURT MARTIAL.

A Court Martial assembled at Umballa under the presidency of Colonel Ross, on the 27th instant, for the trial of Major Angelo, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, for insubordination.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment marched into Jubbulpore on Tuesday, having come from Dumoh by forced marches. A detachment of the Borderers is expected in a few days, when they will be sent to Bombay, their families remaining at Jubbulpore until the embarkation of the corps for Aden.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 29TH JANUARY.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates, outward bound for Bombay, has passed safely through the Suez Canal.

OBITUARY.—Canon Kingsley.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 28TH JANUARY.

The s.s. Khiva with outward Indian Mails sailed for Bombay at 7 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 27TH JAN., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats, quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market was steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 92⅞

5 do. French Rente 1872 ..... 100½

Bar Silver 57⅞

The sum of £252,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—Venetia.

A VISIT TO HOG ISLAND AND THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA.

IF IT was expected that Sir Jung Bahadur would visit Hog Island and the Caves of Elephanta yesterday, but owing to his indisposition he was obliged to remain at home, to the disappointment of a great many who had assembled at the Apollo Bunder to see him. The Government steam launch, which conveyed the party down the coast, was ready at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the time appointed, but it was not until past two that it left the bunder. The party consisted of Mr. Runodup Sing (Sir Jung's brother and Commander-in-Chief at Nepal), two of the Prime Minister's sons, and about half a dozen of his suite. There were also Captain Ansor, Mr. Girdlestone (the Resident), Mrs. Girdlestone, her little daughter, and Mrs. Scott. Hog Island was first visited, where the party was received by Mr. Brebner, who explained to the Commander-in-Chief and the others the principle on which the Hydraulic Lift was worked. The proceedings lost much of their interest owing to the absence of Sir Jung, and the visit was consequently curtailed. After a stay of five minutes the party proceeded to the Caves of Elephanta. Here there was a little hitch, owing to the demand, the person in charge, of the usual fee of admission—four annas per head. Several of Sir Jung's party preceded the Resident and the others, and they were politely asked not to proceed further until they had paid for their tickets. On the Resident coming up, the tickets were paid for, and the party was allowed to pass. Mr. Runodup Sing and the others were apparently much interested with what they saw, some amusement being caused by an account—or rather a brief history—of the Caves, volunteered by the sepoy on duty. This individual informed the Commander-in-Chief that when the English first discovered the Caves they were filled with straw, which was set fire to, thus causing the present disfigurement to the idols. The party only remained at the Caves for half an hour, when they returned. The trip was not as interesting as it was anticipated it would have been.

H. M.'s 39TH REGIMENT was to have left Nasheera on Monday on the march to Dagshai, where it is expected to arrive about the 17th of March.

IT is propable that Captain Bytheses, R. N., will go up the Persian Gulf in the Briton, not to survey, but to reconnoitre the coasts and harbours of the Gulf.

THE Government of Bengal, after a reference to the Government of India, has decided not to grant the request of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to shorten the Durgá Puja holidays.

THE Darjeeling correspondent of a contemporary says that the present "is, without any exception, the most wintry winter ever known in Darjeeling within or without the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The snow is now again lying inches deep, I am afraid to say how many."

WE see by a late Australian paper that one of the local governments is at present discussing a bill, one of the provisions of which is that a child be declared to be legally indebted to his father, nothing but actual payment cancelling the obligation, in a sum equal to every penny the father expended on it from its birth to the day it attains independence.

THE Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has invited subscriptions for a new Paris Municipal Loan, which is constituted on principle as the former one, though the terms are slightly different. These loans have the advantage of being perfectly *bona fide* and well secured, and, though the interest is small, the attraction of the large prizes to be drawn by lucky numbers once a quarter is very great. Should hugs a new Municipal Bonds, in fact, as they would take a few tickets in a race lottery. But we think some guarantee should be given that no fresh loan will be raised for some time to come.

THE following telegram to the *Times*, dated Berlin, 6th instant, refers to the concession to a Russian General, already reported, and with respect to which Lord Derby is said to have interfered:—"According to an uncontradicted statement in the St. Peterburg journal Listok, the Shah of Persia has given one Herr Falkenhagen, a Russian subject, a concession to construct a railway from Tabriz to the Russian frontier. If this line is carried out, it will be extended to Tiflis, and will become the first railway connecting Asia and Europe.—The South Russian line to Sebastopol will be opened in a few weeks."

WE regret to notice the death in England of Mr. William Cooper, who left Bombay some months ago on account of ill health. Mr. Cooper had been a well known citizen of Bombay for more than twenty years. He came out first as Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, and was afterwards engaged in mercantile business. His warm heart and genial disposition made him always very popular; and his ability and remarkable power of work had at one time secured him a position as a merchant second almost to none in Bombay, though of late years he was exposed to reverses of fortune which he bore with undiminished cheerfulness.

WITH an honesty which might be imitated in Churchgate Street, Bombay, and in Allahabad, the *Englishman very* honestly points out the discrepancies between the statements made by our special correspondent and those made by the *Times of India's* special correspondent respecting the disarmament of the Gaekwar's troops. Our contemporary says:—"It is quite clear that the report published by the *Times of India's* special correspondent at Baroda that the Gaekwar's troops had been disarmed, and some Sardars arrested, on the day when Sir L. Pelly assumed charge of the State, was incorrect, both Sir L. Pelly and Colonel Hanson having stated that no arrests or disarmament took place."

AFTER some considerable delay the Admiralty have at length selected the Royalist, at Chatham, as one of the vessels intended to compose the Arctic expeditionary squadron, all the other vessels surveyed and reported upon at Chatham dockyard having been found to be more or less unsuited for the particular service for which they were required. The Royalist is to be at once taken in hand and pushed forward in her necessary repairs, alterations, and equipments with all despatch, as the period by which the vessels ought to leave England is now rapidly approaching. She will be strengthened throughout, to enable her to withstand the enormous pressure to which she will be subjected from the immense masses of ice. The orders received at Chatham direct that the boilers manufactured for the Redpole are, if found fit for the vessel, to be fitted on board the Royalist.

THE Dublin *Freemason's Journal* attacks the Duke of Abercorn for having accepted the Grand Mastership of the Irish Freemasons, describing this as "an error of judgment as grave as any recorded in the long record of viceregal blunders." "By any theory of government," it adds, he is "bound to take into some account the feelings and wishes of the governed." "His Excellency for the future," it continues, "will owe a divided allegiance." The chief complaint of the *Freemason's Journal* appears to lie, however, not in an objection to Freemasonry in principle, but to the advantages which it alleges Freemasons have in Ireland in their higher chances of official promotion. The *Mail* praises Lord Abercorn for declining to be influenced by arguments of such a sort, and declares that the order is becoming every year more popular even among Irish Roman Catholics, many of whom, in fact, were present at the installation of the Grand Master.

H. M.'s BRITON, 10, Captain Lindesay Brine, R. N., arrived in harbour at about 8 a. m. yesterday, she is last from Tricomalee, and is bound for the Persian Gulf where she goes to take up the position of Senior Officer's ship on that station. Her stay here will be but for three or four days, and it is unfortunate, in view of the coming regatta, that she is unable to remain longer. In the 1872 Regatta the Briton's whale boat won the 2nd Rowing Match and her cutter took second and her launch fourth places in the sailing match for ships boats. During the autumn the Briton visited the Andamans and Nicobar Settlements, where she found everything in perfect order. In the new settlement, especially, of the Nicobars, matters were progressing most favourably and the savage islanders are becoming gradually amenable to civilization and are beginning to get accustomed to white faces.

MR. HUME, Secretary to the Government of India in the Agricultural Department, is now in Bombay, and is to sail next week in the Clyde, which has been fitted up as one of the new survey ships, and will make its first voyage down the coast and up the Bay of Bengal. It was at first intended that the Clyde should go to Minicoy Island, where it is proposed to erect a light-house, and this expedition would have given Mr. Hume an opportunity of adding to his collection of birds by numerous specimens from the Laccadive Islands; but we believe it has now been decided that there will not be time for this cruise while the fair weather lasts, and the first business of the Clyde will be to survey the port of Kolikol and the coast in the neighbourhood of Trevandrum. The other surveying ship, the Constance, will be stationed at the Paumben Channel during the monsoon to observe whether the passage proposed to be cut for large ships would be practicable at that season. As soon as these ships have left Bombay to begin the new surveys, Captain Taylor will proceed overland to Calcutta.

THE accounts from the Mauritius continue to show evidences of improvement in Commercial matters. The season has been favourable and "on the whole," says the *Commercial Gazette*, of Port Louis, the canes for next crop present a healthy and promising appearance, and if we are spared any unforward eventualities, we may hope to bring to market next season produce equal in quantity to the average of the last six years. With respect to the present crop it is fast approaching its close, very few acres remaining to be cut, and the majority of the mills are engaged in working up scraps. Recently rain has fallen in good quantity, and the total of the crop will be larger than was estimated at the date of our last report, and well informed persons now hope the out-turn of our staple will equal from 77,000 to 80,000 tons." The rates of exchange, however we are told still continue at prohibitive figures and few drafts can be obtained for large amounts. The planters are benefited by this state of things, but it greatly inconveniences traders who require to remit or who are drawn against for the merchandise they receive. There seems no probability of a reduction in rates to any extent for yet some months to come.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 8TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Commander N. Roskell, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 8th instant. She left Suez on the 16th at 10 A.M. and Aden on the 21st instant at 10 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.	
Mrs C K Walter	Mr S H Hennessy
Captain and Miss Macpherson	Mr Kadix Bux
Miss Taylor	Mr A A Mohamdal
Captain Chalmer	Mr F J Townend
E J Howell	Mr Sytheora Mortimer.
FROM VENICE.	
Mr P Wigram	Mr J F Buckholtz
Rev Mr and Mrs Milne	Mr J Hintze
Mr H Jones	Mr J Macfadyen
Mr J Newton	Mr H Bentz
FROM BRINDISI.	
Mr Morison	Mr W S Steele
Mr J Y Macknight	Mr J B Hamilton.
Mr J Nutter	
FROM SUEZ.	
Mr and Mrs ED Carver	Mrs Hill and 2 daughters.
Miss Carver	
FROM ADEN.	
Mrs Gage.	8 Dock.

THE NEW REVENUE OFFICERS AND LAND REVENUE BILL.

YESTERDAY the Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of "the Indian Council's Act, 1861." The Council met at the Secretariat at noon, when there were present—

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay, Presiding.

The Hon'ble A. Rogers,
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs,
The Hon'ble Colonel M. K. Kennedy,
The Hon'ble J. K. Bythell,
The Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson,
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman,
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. Narayen Mandlik,
The Hon'ble Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay,
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestonji,

MR. NUGENT (Acting Under-Secretary to Government) read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to the Bombay Jails Bill.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of Bills and orders of the day.

BILL NO. 1 OF 1875.—THE BOMBAY REVENUE OFFICERS AND LAND REVENUE CODE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman, in introducing the Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill, said—In the first place, I wish to assure the Council, and all who are interested in this Bill, that it has not been hastily considered or prepared. For a long time past, I have felt that it would be very useful to put together the various Regulations and Acts relating to the land revenue administration of this Presidency and re-enact them in the shape of a comprehensive, complete, and intelligible code. This, then, was the origin of the measure. After the work had been commenced, I thought it would be a great pity not to embody such improvements and alterations in the substantive law, as the experience of past years had shown to be necessary. I was conscious that I had neither the ability nor leisure requisite for the task of codification; and I induced my friend Mr. Naylor, who is at present conducting the duties of Legal Remembrancer, to undertake the work. It will, therefore, it should be known that he is the real author of the Code, and entitled to the full credit of the labour and research that have been expended on its preparation. I will now explain the course that has been followed. Hon'ble members have been in possession for some months past of the first draft, and will have been able to judge for themselves of the care and accuracy with which Mr. Naylor, so to speak, rough-hewed it. In order that there might be no risk of any portion of the existing law being omitted, he adopted what, in book-keeping language, is known as the system of "double entry." That is to say, he made in the first instance a complete list or catalogue of the substance of each section of every existing Regulation or Act, and then proceeded to account for the way in which its provisions had been dealt with in the draft Code, and to specify the corresponding sections. The original draft having been prepared in this careful and laborious manner, copies were circulated to the most experienced and able officers in both branches of the service, with a circular letter which I will now read to the Council:—

"I have the honour to forward, for the favour of your opinion and any amendments you may think fit to suggest, a draft of a revenue code for this presidency.

2. The existing revenue laws are, as you are aware, only to be found scattered through the Acts and Regulations of the last 50 years in detached portions, and in consequence have not that intimate connection, one with the other which is necessary to prevent inconsistencies and to ensure a sound revenue administration upon fixed recognized principles. The accompanying draft, which has been prepared by Mr. J. R. Naylor, C. S., has been accepted as the frame-work upon which, it is hoped, after full consideration, a complete and satisfactory Revenue Code may be based, but Government do not at this stage wish it to be understood that they adopt all or any of the changes or modifications of the existing law suggested therein.

3. The first and principal object to be attained in framing the proposed Code is to consolidate all the *general* revenue laws now in force, and your attention is in the first place particularly requested to this object with a view of ascertaining whether anything has been omitted that ought to have been included.

4. In the next place, Government will be pleased to receive any suggestions with a view of simplifying the arrangement of the Code, and of rendering it, if possible, clearer for facility of reference.

5. It will then be desirable to have the opinions of those most conversant with the different branches of the Revenue law as to the completeness and suitability of the proposed provisions of the draft Code with reference to these various branches, and with this view you are requested to follow up the sections thereof which deal with any subject with which you are most familiar, and to point out any shortcomings or errors of wording, or of principle, which you may detect, and to suggest any alterations or improvements in either respect which may occur to you.

6. Such subjects as the following commend themselves most particularly for notice:—

I. The sufficiency of the powers of Revenue officers of the different grades.

II. The completeness of provisions as to the punishment and dismissal of subordinate officers.

III. The sufficiency of the provisions as to sureties.

IV. The thoroughness of the rules with regard to the survey and assessment of cultivable lands, and of lands within the sites of towns, villages and cities respectively.

V. The adaptability of the provisions as to assessment, and as to the rights and liabilities of holders generally to all the varieties of existing tenures.

VI. The sufficiency of the proposed new enactments or re-enactments for the settlement of all possible claims to exemption or limitation of any kind in respect of the amount of land revenue payable by any class of holders.

VII. The suitability and sufficiency of the provisions as to (1) the realization of revenue demands, (2) the procedure of revenue officers, and (3) appeals and revision."

By this means we received from time to time very valuable suggestions and criticisms, and we had besides the advantage of personally consulting the Survey and other officers during the rains at Poona. After all the suggestions thus obtained had been duly considered, I got my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West to give us his assistance; and I wish to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the valuable aid rendered by him. We owe it to Mr. West that the definitions have been expressed with so much perspicuity and precision; and that the language and arrangement of the subsequent Sections have been kept in harmony with those definitions. He has besides been the author of several useful amendments of a substantive character which have suggested themselves to him from his experience as a judge, and from his intimate acquaintance with the decisions of the courts on various points connected with revenue administration. This, then, is a brief account of the manner in which the Bill has been prepared. I am not presumptuous enough to say that some slips may not yet be discovered; but I do say that no pains have been spared to render it as complete as possible, and I venture to think the work of the Select Committee has, in a great measure, been forestalled. I propose now to point out the main and principal alterations that have been made in the existing law regarding the propriety and expediency of which alterations there will, I hope, be but little room for discussion. Chapters I and II and IV and V call for no remark. They merely contain the substance of the provisions of the existing law re-arranged and expressed with a greater degree of perspicuity and accuracy, and amplified where necessary. Chapter III contains verbatim the provisions of the Watton Bill, which has so recently passed through this Council, other surveying ship, the Constance, will be stationed at the Paumben Channel during the monsoon to observe whether the passage proposed to be cut for large ships would be practicable at that season. As soon as these ships have left Bombay to begin the new surveys, Captain Taylor will proceed overland to Calcutta.

to civil appeals. Under the head of revision, the widest latitude is given to Government and supervising officers to examine at any time the proceedings of those subordinate to them and to modify or annul them whenever it may appear necessary to do so. With these safeguards, I hope there is no fear of the humblest person being deprived of the right he has hitherto enjoyed of carrying his grievance to the highest authority in the land, while I feel confident that the system under which the executive officers of Government will be obliged to regulate their procedure in accordance with the importance of the class of business before them will be highly beneficial and will conduce to a higher sense of responsibility. With these remarks I beg to move that the Bill be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee for report. As I have already explained we are in possession of the views and opinions of the best and most experienced officers of both branches of the service, and I hope the Committee will see their way to decide on the proposed changes of principle within a few weeks. I would suggest that a report to this extent be submitted, and that the Bill be then translated and circulated. In this way I hope it may be read a second time and passed during the next Poona Session.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—In what the hon. mover of the first reading of the Bill has just said regarding Chapter VIII. on "revenue surveys and the assessment of lands and the partitions of estates," he omitted reference to a slight matter which I may now call attention to. By the old law, survey officers were enabled to fix the demands of the Koths on the tenants at the time of the general survey of the districts, and also to interfere between landlord and tenant in other ways. According to Act I. of 1865 a tenant was "a person holding under an occupant or superior holder by a right derived from him and otherwise than by ownership or inheritance." In the present Bill a survey officer's powers will be curtailed, as he will be able to interfere only in fixing the demands of the khotes on all inferior holders not being tenants by a right derived from him for the period for which the settlement may be sanctioned.

The Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, after a few preliminary remarks, trusted that several modifications on the Bill would be made in Select Committee. In his opinion the Bill entirely changed the position of the landlords of this presidency as compared with the position they enjoyed under Regulation XVII. of 1827. That regulation simply introduced rules regarding assessment with the view of protecting the zemindar in regard to the collection of the land revenue. But the present Bill sought to go further. It was enacting, in positive terms, regarding certain operations on the part of the landlords, and he believed this was the first attempt of the kind which had been made in any Indian Legislative Council. He thought that if the Select Committee were to refer to the recent decisions of the Lords of the Privy Council on several Madras cases concerning the law relating to landlords, they would see at once how cautious they ought to be in accepting the positive declarations which the Hon. Mr. Chapman had alluded to. There was great mischief done by the promulgation of laws for which there was no necessity, and in his opinion the interference between landlords, and tenants proposed by the Bill was uncalled for. After pointing out that great care would have to be taken in interfering with roadside trees, which were often planted by natives as an act of religion, the hon. gentleman commented upon the alteration in the position of certain tenants which the Bill sought to effect. In his opinion it would be found that the principle which the framers of the Bill sought to introduce would be found to be a novel innovation. If there was a single class of people requiring protection, by all means let them have it; but he did not see that the tenantry alluded to by the Hon. Mr. Chapman required it. As to the illustration about the sale of lands in Dharwar, a more unfortunate illustration could not have been made, and in his opinion it would have been as reasonable to cite the Bombay share mania as a standard of commercial enterprise. In all settled periods exceptional circumstances occurred, but as they did not represent the usual state of matters, it would be absurd to introduce general legislation because of those exceptional circumstances. In his opinion the sale of land in Dharwar was such an exceptional case, and therefore no legislation regarding the tenantry was requisite. After some remarks regarding the necessity of introducing a summary settlement in certain cases in the Presidency similar to those which had been enacted out in Madras, the hon. member concluded by hoping that no undue haste would be exhibited in passing the measure.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman, in reply to the Hon. Rao Sahib, pointed out that the Dharwar illustration was as fortunate as it well could be, because it revealed the presence of an evil which the Government was bound to correct. It was the duty of good statesmanship to provide for difficulties such as those which had arisen in the case of the Dharwar inamdars. It was easy to sail smoothly along on quiet seas, but responsible officers should nevertheless to be prepared for bad weather; and this was the principle which ought to actuate the hon. members of Council in proposing a measure which would not only provide for the carrying out of ordinary revenue duties, but also secure justice to certain classes of people in such a crisis as that which had caused the recent speculations in land at Dharwar. It ought not to be forgotten that the land in the southern portion of the Presidency was being daily found to be a valuable marketable article, and it behoved the Government to see that in these interchanges of property there was no infringement upon the rights and privileges of the ancient cultivators of the soil.

His Excellency the President—Is not the declaratory enactment to have the effect of preventing courts of law from doing what they now do? Is it not merely a codifiosion: it is evident that a change in the present law is contemplated.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—I say that at present, as far as I can understand, there is an absence of definite principle in the law regarding tenants, and the judges of the High Court say that the declaration of a principle of this sort would be of great value in guiding the decisions of courts upon this subject.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—I think, your Excellency, that the effect of this new section will be to make substantially a new law. I am preparing a summary of decisions of the late Sudder Adawlut and the High Courts in other presidencies, and I think that the result will prove that the law now sought to be introduced in this Bill is different to what has hitherto existed elsewhere in India.

The Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay—Sir,—I had no intention to speak on the Bill at this stage; but after the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Chapman, I feel it necessary to say a few words. The scope of the Bill now before the Council is of so extensive a character that the law in force on the subject for nearly half a century has to be considered and digested to suit the altered circumstances of the various towns and villages throughout the Bombay Presidency. The land revenue of the presidency is, I should think, one of the chief sources of the revenue drived by Government and would therefore affect the interest of the great masses of the people of all classes and conditions, and legislation on such an important subject should not be carried out without patient and mature consideration. The Bill has been in the hands of members for not more than ten days, which time, though virtually sufficient according to the rules, is not practically so for the thorough consideration of such an important measure. The Regulations and Acts repealed, as shown in schedule A, is of so formidable a character as to frighten even a member conversant with law; how much more so would it be the case with those members who are not conversant with law. Is it advisable to repeal laws that have been in existence during a period of nearly half a century? I have, with all the time at my disposal, only been able to go hastily through the Bill, but I have not been able to compare the sections with the old Regulations and Acts proposed to be repealed according to Schedule A. I have therefore been unable to see whether there is really a necessity for introducing the present Bill. I believe there may be other amendments in the same predicament as myself. I should therefore propose that the first reading of the Bill be postponed for three months. In the meantime the Bill should be translated in the various languages of the presidency and wide publicity be given to it. Copies of the Bill, at the same time, should be sent to the principal Revenue officers throughout the presidency with instructions to give their own opinions on the subject, as well as of those afforded by the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell did not think that any good would be obtained by translating and circulating the Bill before it had been referred to the Select Committee. He would therefore oppose the amendment.

His Excellency the President remarked that probably the best course to take would be to send the Bill to a Select Committee with instructions to prepare reports upon the different matters treated in the Bill. He also thought that as a portion of the Bill had, strictly speaking, nothing to do with the codification of the laws, and that the newly-introduced matter was likely to cause some discussion, it should be a matter for the consideration of the Committee whether the Council ought not to make the measure strictly one of codification, leaving the innovations to be dealt with in other Bills.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Chapman concurred in His Excellency's views.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—I wish to make a few remarks on the subject of the discussion which has now taken place regarding the position of landlords and tenants. There are two very different classes of each; first, landlords holding lands directly under Government, and not letting those lands to other persons. These tenants frequently hold under written agreements, but often by some kind of understanding with their landlords. The question of regulating the creation of this class is a large and complicated one, and I do not propose to go into it now. The second class of landlords and tenants are the inamdars of whole villages, and the people cultivating the lands of those villages. The inamdar was granted the right to receive the Government revenue which the cultivators would pay to him instead of into the Government treasury. He had also a full right to dispose at his pleasure of lands which were waste, at the time of the grant of the revenues of the village to him, but he had no right whatever over the lands held by a cultivator so long as he paid his customary revenue. During the last 25 years land has been acquiring an ever increasing value, and inamdars have all over the country, not in Dharwar only, been endeavouring to increase the revenue leviable from the cultivators, or to eject them from their lands; and to a great extent they have succeeded in doing so. In one case a decision was given by a court of law that the power to increase assessment by an inamdar was not in any way limited by the ancient kumal or standard assessment of the village, and that he was free to impose what assessment he pleased. No appeal, I believe, occurred in this case, though regarding this violation of equity and the custom of the country, there would appear to be no doubt. I was some ten years ago asked by the Collector of Dharwar to meet with him some inamdars and their tenants between whom a dispute regarding an increase of assessment had occurred. The inamdar had given notice to his ryots of his intention to levy an assessment very much in increase of that of the previous year, in fact an excessive assessment. The inamdar made no secret of his object and intention. He said "If the ryot will pay me even ten rupees per acre this year I will demand more next year. I don't in fact want his money at all. I want the land." Cultivators in inam villages have frequently rights far antecedent even to those of the inamdars, who have been able to speak with him have found him fully sensible of the exigencies which circumstances have imposed on him.

There was a majority yesterday in the Assembly, which, by rejecting priority for the Senate, overturned the Cabinet. The extreme Right, a portion of the so-called Moderate Right, and the entire Left, as also the Bonapartists, formed the Coalition which upset the Cabinet. It is known this evening that the Marshal has decided to summon MM. Dufaure, Laboulaye, De Larcy, and De Castellane, and ask them to agree on the formation of a Cabinet and the framing of a programme. But it is supposed that such an appeal can produce only negative results. There is not a single point of foreign or domestic policy on which the Deputies who formed yesterday's Coalition can agree. It would even be impossible for them to devise a negative programme, and decide that the new Cabinet, taking no part in Constitutional questions or domestic policy, should confine itself to the despatch of business. Such a programme might suffice for the Right, which persists in thinking that the maintenance of the *status quo* benefits its cause. Perhaps, too, the Bonapartists would be satisfied with such an arrangement; but the Left Centre and the whole of the Left, who demand the cessation of the provisional state of things, could not subscribe to a programme of stagnation. It is certain that the attempts which will be made with the view of constituting a Cabinet of the heterogenous elements of the majority will be fruitless. Those attempts are, however, regular and indispensable. They will clear up the Marshal's situation in the eyes of the nation. They will prove that the present Cabinet was overturned by a coalition which can neither form a Cabinet with a majority nor devise a programme which can be presented to the Marshal or even drawn up by the men composing it. The country will then see that not only the Marshal's Government but no other can base its policy on a majority. The Marshal's Government, originating on the 24th of May, 1873, in an absolutely Conservative majority, had latterly freed itself from the stationary retrograde spirit which animated that majority. It had appealed to all the moderate parties. It might reckon, therefore, on losing the support of the Right on a compensation on the side of the Left Centre. Yesterday's sitting showed that hope was illusive. No other Government can henceforth adopt such a platform. They will have to assume a more decided character and be either on the Right or on the Left. None can even have the strength of the present Government, and as long as this Chamber lasts any Government whatever is doomed beforehand to be in a minority. The attempt to be made by the Marshal in summoning the leaders of the coalition will show that the Chamber contains no element which can constitute any Ministerial majority. This is what the Marshal has to demonstrate in the eyes of the nation so as to extricate himself from all ambiguity and misunderstanding. When he has proved the impossibility of forming a Cabinet with the elements of the coalition, he will become free to select a Cabinet from among those whose programme he can accept.

The summoning of MM. Dufeure, Laboulaye, De Larcy, &c., may thus be considered the beginning of the end of the Ministerial crisis. The definitive solution is what I indicated yesterday—a Dissolution Ministry. It is alleged, indeed, that the Left Centre and Left would vote with the Right Centre if the latter would vote for the Republic. This is true; and it is also true that the Right Centre would vote with the Left if the latter would not insist on the proclamation of the Republic. This is the vicious circle in which people are always moving. The question is not whether the Right Centre or the Left Centre is in fault; it is not a question of a hypothesis, but of recording a fact. That fact is, that this Assembly can no longer furnish a Cabinet possessing a majority, for neither the Monarchy nor the Republic can form one, and it was yesterday demonstrated that a majority for a Government which is neither Republic nor Monarchy is likewise impossible.

Under these circumstances, the Marshal, unable to take a Cabinet from the majority, is free to choose one where he likes. It is stated that he will not accept the resignation of the present Cabinet until the formation of a new one, and that it will remain provisionally in office. This evidently means that if he (Dufaure) and De Larcy combination miscarries, the future cabinet will be composed at least in part of the elements of the existing one, complemented by elements taken outside the Majority of yesterday. This resolution will doubtless be legal, and perhaps even logical, but it is open to marks of interrogation. The powers, for the Marshal will certainly be brought to maintain his Cabinet against all the votes of the Assembly, while every fresh opportunity will inflict on him a new defeat. This Cabinet will, in all probability include the elements mentioned yesterday, there being but one remedy for such a position—namely, a Dissolution. This Cabinet will have to conduct the General Election, and this is the considerations which will determine the composition.

As to whether the Assembly will be willing to dissolve, it no longer depends upon it to avoid that solution, and to-day's sitting afforded another proof that it cannot be long preserved. The Council-General on Day could not be disposed of. It was discussed all day in complete confusion. M. Gaslonde proposed an adjournment till Monday. This motion being rejected, and there being no Order of the Day, it fell to the Assembly to decided that it and the next sittings should be devoted to the reading of petitions. This is not the first time since the 5th of December that the Chamber has thus found itself forced to adjourn to elaborate its sittings or trifle them away. A little while ago it could only continue its labours by avoiding the consideration of political questions. Those questions force themselves on its attention, and there is no possibility of evading them. Seeing the Government is reduced not to submit to the choice of a definitive form of Government, some of the groups would like to bring the discussion to bear no longer on a Cabinet question, but on the position of the Assembly itself. But the Deputies composing that group who affect to be uneasy on the durability of the power of the Marshal himself. I see no ground for sharing these fears. If the Parties hostile to him were able to overturn him, they would have done so long ago; and this is just what constitutes the gravity of the situation. The Assembly is Sovereign, and the Marshal is resolute. In the impending conflict the Assembly has its sovereignty. But the Marshal is armed with a vote assigning a fixed duration to his power. He has only a portion of the Assembly against him, while the Assembly has public opinion entirely against it.

The Bonapartist *Pays* reappeared this evening after its fortnight's suspension. With the pride of an old soldier in enumerating his wounds, it boasts of having had 18 duels, 20 lawsuits or prosecutions, and three suspensions in the cause of the Empire. Nobody, indeed, can doubt its zeal, but we trust it will temper with discretion it might be as well both for itself and its cause.

The Lord Mayor entertained to-day at dinner the Ministers and high functionaries. The dinner occurred at the English Embassy; on Saturday, with the Prefect of the Seine; on Sunday, with the President of the Republic; and leaves Paris on Monday. If Providence and his good constitution allow him to go without an indigestion, his Lordship will certainly carry away with him a recollection of French cookery which should bring him back soon to the joyous city of Paris, which has offered him a specimen of all the satisfactions which can test the eyes, the ears, and the stomach of mortal man.

The modification which the Parliamentary Committee on the Reorganization of the Army has decided upon after conferring with the Minister of War, or rather in the name of "Monsieur de Cissey," threw a good deal of money into the temple treasuries. Accordingly, every mendicant Brahmin who tinkles his sacred bell in the byways and hamlets of Baroda extols the pious munificence of Mulharrao! Taking all things into consideration, it is not surprising that the threatened deposition of the reigning Gaikwar should have made a deep and not very welcome impression on the native mind, and that throughout India, and Western India especially, his conduct should now be narrowly and anxiously watched.

From the attitude which Mulharrao has assumed since the Viceroy's warning was administered, it seems that he either regards the caution as a challenge, or that, feeling himself secure in his position, he is not inclined to regard it seriously at all. His attitude so far has been one of defiance, or at best of lofty indifference. Just after he was warned, the marriage of Mulharrao with Luxmeebaee was celebrated with the utmost ostentation. She was a girl of thirteen, of a poor and obscure family, and at last betrothed, if not married, to one of the Gaikwar's humble subjects. The husband of the girl instituted proceedings against Mulharrao at the Court of Surat but it seems that there the case was quietly hushed up. While the Commission on the Gaikwar of Baroda was sitting the intrigues connected with this piece of business were in full swing; and while the report of that Commission was under the consideration of Lord Northbrook, Mulharrao was completing his matrimonial arrangements. Next, the Gaikwar formally installed Dadabhoy Nowrojee, a Parsee adventurer, as his Prime Minister. Opinions as to this step are divided, and we may give the Gaikwar the benefit of the doubt. Nowrojee is represented as a most estimable philanthropist by some, and by others as a shrewd Parsee who has undertaken the management of a province after a series of misfortunes in the conduct of mere business transactions. It must be conceded that the appointment of a clever Parsee was very popular in Bombay, the latter-day home of Parsees; however, some time must elapse before the wisdom of this appointment can be ascertained. Next we have to observe that the expenditure of Mulharrao's Court has been as reckless as ever; but all this is perhaps of little account. Lastly, the life of Colonel Phayre, the British Resident at the Court of Baroda, has been attempted by poison, under circumstances with which our readers are familiar. These, as far as we can learn, are the principal events which have taken place in Baroda since the Viceroy's declaration to Mulharrao that, if he did not amend his ways before the close of 1875, he would certainly be dethroned.

We now come to two other circumstances. The Government of India has resolved to recognize Luxmeebai as the lawful wife of Mulharrao, and her recently born child as the Gaikwar's heir. It is not difficult to guess the reasons for this decision. If Luxmeebaee's first husband has withdrawn his claims, no matter for what consideration, it would be hard to insist on a charge of bigamy against the ruler of Baroda. And as it is known that Mulharrao is infatuated with Luxmeebaee's charms and would probably sink every consideration of prudence and policy for her sake, the natural conclusion is that so far it were better to leave matters as they are. Next we hear that Colonel Phayre has been recalled, and that Sir Lewis Pelly, the well-known Katiawar Political Agent, has been appointed in his stead. This, again, seems to us a proper as well as natural step to take. As much forbearance as possible should be shown to Mulharrao now and during the next year. Colonel Phayre, as in duty bound, has taken up for a considerable time a position antagonistic to the Gaikwar. He has constantly had to make complaints of the manner in which Baroda affairs were managed, and Mulharrao knows it. If at the end of the year the decision of the Government goes against he Gaikwar, he may allege in excuse that he has been under the eye of a prejudiced official. Sir Lewis Pelly will be an independent judge of the turn matters take.

No moral is necessary for such a tale. Whatever the Gaikwar may sow during the course of the next twelve months, that most assuredly he will reap. Lord Northbrook's action with reference to Baroda affairs has hitherto been marked by extreme care and sagacity. Mulharrao has every chance offered to him. If, after all, he persists in rushing to his own ruin, the gross question will remain—A change of Mahratta rulers or annexation?—*Pall Mall Budget.*

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JANUARY 1875.

Kurrachee—Rabi crops looking splendid. Abur (mustard) still being sown on Munchur lands. Weather colder.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops generally doing well but want rain. Sharp frosts on nights of 15th, 16th, and 17th injured the more advanced rape crops.

Hsidarabad.—Cotton all picked. Heavy outturn. Rabi crops looking very well. Slight fever in low-lying districts. Weather changeable. State of cattle disease same as before.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Sarat.—Spring crops progressing. Fever in Pardi.

Broach.—Cotton and teel being reaped. Other standing crops and public health generally good.

Kaira.—Cotton picking commenced. Crops and public health good. Weather very cold.

Khandeish.—State of crops and public health same as before. Cotton good, demand brisk, rats 49.

Nasik.—Rabi crop good in most talukas, but partially blighted from want of moisture and heavy dews in others, where loss is estimated at four annas in the rupee. Excepting slight fever public health good.

Tanna.—Weather cool. Public health good. Fever prevailing in Mahim, Wada, and Shapur talukas and slightly in Bhewndy taluka; ague in Murbar talukas; guines-worm and cough in Wada taluka. Rabi crops good in Mahim, Shapur, Bhewndy, and Bassein talukas, but middling in Dhanu, Murbar, and Kalian talukas. In Karjat taluka rabi crop especially good.

Poona.—Rain in ents. Rabi crops continue in the same condition as before. Climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Crops slightly damaged by cold. Health good.

Sholapore.—No change.

Satara.—State of late crops same as before. In Karar jowari crop injured by blight. Weather cloudy and chilly.

THE STATE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

WRITING on the 11th December, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—

I propose to complete in this letter the remarks I have been making on the state of the Native Army. I have pointed out the vices inherent in the constitution of the Staff Corps, which, in my judgment, renders its abolition an immediate necessity. I pass on now to the not less important question how the Native commissioned ranks of the Army ought to be filled up. I said in my last letter that, rightly managed, we might obtain in this way a wonderful increase of stability to our rule. This opinion I wish to justify and explain.

Hitherto, in accordance with the stern democracy of our rule, all promotion in the Native Army has been from the ranks. Every one has been compelled to enlist as a private soldier, has had to work his way painfully through the non-commissioned grades, till, if sufficiently tenacious of existence, he became a native officer when he had one foot in the grave, and every spark of military ardour has been long since quenched. The new army, created in 1857, gave us a far different and better order of Native officers. Men of birth and position responded through the Punjab and along the north-west frontier to the summons of the British Government. Each man would bring with him 20 or 30 retainers, and engage to enlist the whole provided he was nominated the native officer over them. Such gentlemen thronged in particular to the cavalry regiments. But as soon as the Mutiny was quelled we hastened to put ourselves back into the old rut. Promotion is once more from the ranks, and from the ranks only, throughout the whole Native Army. The proper function of the Native officer is to be the connecting link between the English officers and the men; standing by virtue of his nationality acting as the medium of interpretation between the English officer and the Native private. But how can an illiterate man who enters the service on 7 rupees a month, who never from that day receives any education, who cannot speak English, discharge such a part? He cannot; but there is no reason to suppose that a better and higher class of Native officers could not do all that is needed. To render the service more attractive to the upper classes the pay of the Native officers ought to be increased. This might easily be done by diminishing the number in each regiment, and adding the money thus obtained to the pay of the officers retained. The Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of the various Provinces might be empowered to send to the Commander-in-Chief the names of such of the gentry as desired to enter the service. These as vacancies occurred, might be taken on probation for a year, and if the close of that period they were reported on favourably by their commanding officers, they should be enrolled as commissioned officers. The sole preliminary test exacted ought to be a thorough knowledge of English. Without this knowledge there is no hope of any genuine comradeship existing between the Englishman and the Native officers. They pass their lives in different worlds, and are destitute of the means of intercommunication. It is true that the English officer can by a certain extent pass the boundary which divides his world from that of the Native; he knows something of Hindustani, though in general he speaks it villainously; but to make the intercourse either useful or pleasant reciprocity is indispensable. Besides, without a knowledge of English it is impossible for the Native officer to acquire any knowledge of his profession. The details, however, of such a reform may be safely left for consideration until the principle is accepted. It is this that I am anxious to insist upon here. Hitherto we have allowed the upper classes to languish in obscurity, to ruin their estates, and kill themselves with extravagant living, under the impression that it was dangerous to employ them. This policy, I am convinced, proceeds upon a false view of human nature. Men do not conspire against a Government which gives them a career in life, which treats them with honour, which makes them participators in its own greatness; but they do hate and will conspire against one which excludes them from all these benefits. There is a passage in Count Segur's "History of the French Invasion of Russia," which may be very appositely quoted here. Prussia as is well known, was compelled to aid this invasion by a contingent of her troops, and this is what Segur tells us of the behaviour of these Auxiliaries:

"They fought like lions upon all occasions. . . . They expressed themselves anxious to wash out, in the eyes of the French, the shame of their defeat in 1806; to reconquer our esteem, to vanquish in the presence of their conquerors, to prove that their defeat was only attributable to their Government, and that they were worthy of a better fate. . . . In fact, as they were united with the conquerors, and shared the rights of conquest with them, they allowed themselves to be seduced by the all-powerful attraction of being on the side of the victor."

This passage exactly describes the feelings with which the soldiers of the Punjab hastened to take part in the siege of Delhi. The recollection of former defeats had not embittered their minds against the English; they respected them, and rejoiced under such leaders to prove their prowess in the battle field. When the Mutiny was quelled these soldiers were enthusiastically loyal, proud of their own achievements, and proud of the officers who had led them to victory; a very little warmth and generosity on our part would have bound the Punjab to us for ever. But from England no sign came. There were no special thanks from the Queen to the brave Punjab soldiers who had helped to storm the breaches of Delhi and poured out their blood like water in our cause; no special honours or rewards for the Native officers who had led them. To this day not a single Punjabee who fought in the Mutiny bears Her Majesty's commission.

Such, however, as the feeling of the Punjab was, such I am convinced is the feeling (though latent) amid the aristocracy of India. They dislike us because we will not allow them to do anything except dislike us; but they would infinitely rather be permitted to work with us as our friends and associates, and recognized servants of the Queen. It is we and not they who have been arrogant and exclusive. At present there are only eight English officers to each regiment; a single severe engagement would be sufficient to sweep away the whole; and it is admitted on all hands that the present Native officers are quite incompetent to act independently. The only alternative that remains is either to increase the number of English officers or greatly to improve the quality of the Native. The former would involve a great increase in the Army Budget, and may, therefore, be dismissed as impracticable; the latter would be a great political reform, and would cost nothing. No one acquainted with the history of India will deny that there is abundance of military capacity among the people; but at present in recruiting for the Army, we look for it in the wrong places. By compelling every one to commence military life as a private we have limited our choice to a single class, with much the same results as if in Europe, during the Middle Ages, the leaders of the Crusades and the members of the various orders of chivalry has been rigidly debarred from military service, and an army recruited exclusively from the serfs and villains.

THE NEW REGIME IN SPAIN.

(SECOND EDITION OF THE "TIMES," JANUARY 8TH.)

MADRID, Jan. 7.—A decree has been issued by the Cabinet restoring titles of nobility, and also the Royal Arms on the coins, army standards, and public documents.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of Grace and Justice to the Church dignitaries, to the effect that if the Church and the nation have suffered countless evils from the effects of sterile disturbances, the advent of an illustrious Prince, Catholic, like his great ancestors, and decided to repair past injuries, affords them new hopes of better days. The relations with the Holy See interrupted by the injustices and excesses of revolutionary times, would be re-established, and the Catholic Church and its ministers will have all the protection due from a nation eminently Catholic.

Mr. Roger Eykyn, who returned here as the agent of the bondholders, has held his first interview with the new Finance Minister. It was very satisfactory.

Our correspondent at Santander, writing on Sunday last, thus describes the celebration of the Bourbon restoration there:—

The good old Bishop of Santander, who is a Carlist, and has a will and a way of his own, having denied the use of the cathedral to the authorities when King Amadeus and the Republic were proclaimed, not inconsistently refused it on the present occasion, and the inaugural mass of thanksgiving for the blessing of a Bourbon restoration had to be said in the Plaza de la Libertad. This is a fine square in the form of a parallelogram, situated behind the mole and surrounded by lofty houses. At one end of it an unpretending altar under a canopy of red calico was raised, with a small picture of Murillo's Immaculate Conception at the back. Four poles stuck in the ground, two on each side, bearing the Royal escutcheon of Castile and Leon, and surmounted by flags, marked the spot where the principal performers in the ceremony were to take their stand. Eleven was the hour officially fixed upon for the commencement of the solemnities. Soon after that time a battalion of the 12th Regiment, followed by a detachment of dounaiers, marched in an formed in two lines facing each other on each side of the place, with the altar at their extremity. Behind them congregated the crowd, which in all countries stands out of door spectacles. It was far from dense, and while the well dressed portion of it looked on with apparent indifference, those in jackets and blouses, mostly artizans, and consequently Republicans, passed caustic remarks and cutting jokes on the pageant, which, it must be allowed, was by no means brilliant. The usual pretty custom of decorating the windows and balconies with *colgaduras*, or hangings, on festive occasions, was observed here, and the houses overlooking the place were gay with crimson, blue, yellow, and white draperies, while leaning over them were hundreds of pretty faces—the greatest ornament of the day. It was not until twelve that the procession arrived from the town hall. First came the City Macebearers in scarlet robes and flaxen wigs, then a group of civil sympathizers, consisting of merchants, shopkeepers, and landed proprietors. Among them I descried a former postmaster of Santander. His wife nursed the ex-Queen of Spain, who gave him that post, although he could neither read nor write. He learned, but just after mastering the primer and potlooks and hangers, her Majesty fell and of course the postmaster was superseded. These worshippers of the rising sun of Royalty were followed by the town council; then came a crowd of gold-laced officers, naval and military. As in a funeral procession, the highest in rank—the Commandant-General of the Province, the Commandant of Marine, Judge, Collector of Customs, &c.—came behind, the rear being brought up by the town band playing Royalist tunes and a detachment of Civil guards, staid sunburnt veterans always ready to fight for the Monarchy against Republicans. Not to make my letter too long, suffice it to say that the cortege, passed on to the alter between the two lines of soldiery, formed on either side of it. They then gave three cheers for Alphonso XII., King of Spain, which, I may safely say, were not responded to by twenty of the spectators. The mass then commenced, and instead of a number of Church dignitaries assisting with all the pomp and solemnity usu'l on such occasions, it was performed by a military chapiain amid clouds of tobacco smoke. At the elevation of the Host the Spanish ships in harbour fired a royal salute. This was the only impressive part of the day's proceedings, when every one knelt amidst the clash of music and the thunder of artillery. At the conclusion of the mass a printed address was distributed among the soldiery, and they were then marched to barracks to enjoy extra rations and cigars.

KING ALPHONSO'S PROGRESS.

King Alphonso left Paris for his capital on Wednesday night. The *Morning Post* thus reports his departure:—

The King arrived at the station of the Lyons Railway at about half-past six on Wednesday evening, accompanied by Queen Isabella. On their entrance shouts arose of "Vive Don Alphonso XII.!" "Vive Dona Isabella!" "Viva, viva!" The young King maintained his composure, but the Queen shook hands with every one, saying to those who offered congratulations, "Pardon me, I am so excited I do not recognize any one." Madame Mitjans, daughter of the Marchioness de Manzanedo presented the King with a splendid bouquet. The Marchioness de Campo Segrador, the Marchioness de Montilla, the Countess of Trapani, the Duchess de Montpensier, the Duchess of Valencia, and other ladies pressed forward also to bid good-by to the young King. On his coming out on the platform fresh cries burst forth. Don Alphonso was attended by the Conde de Espeleta (Grand Master of the Household), the Duqu, de Rivas, the Marquee Pidal, Senhor Coello, and Senors Eldsayen, Martinez, Vigo, Velasco, and Murphy. When the train started, at a quarter past seven, the Queen burst into tears, and it was evident that the young King had to exercise a powerful self control. After the train had gone out of the station the Queen remained standing on the spot heedless of the gathering crowd, till Don Antonio de Espeleta made his way up to her by calling out, "Gentlemen, room for the Queen."

A telegram to the *Times*, dated last night, gives the following account of the King's arrival and reception at Marseilles:—

The express train from Paris reached the Marseilles Railway Station at the regulation hour of twelve o'clock this morning. King Alphonso, accompanied by a numerous suite, was received in one of the waiting-rooms of the station decorated for the occasion. All the civil and military authorities were present. As soon as the King came out of the saloon carriage the drums beat a salute. Two companies of the 55th of the line, commanded by a superior officer, had been placed so as to form a guard of honour, untill the King left the station. No speeches were delivered; simple felicitations and a cordial welcome were expressed by General of Division Espivent de Villeboisnet, who was in full dress, and by the Prefet, M. de Tracy, who was in evening dress. The King left the station at about half-past twelve, escorted by a picket of Chasseurs a Cheval. The King drove through the town in an open carriage, having on his right General Espivent, and opposite him the Prefet and the Spanish Minister of Marine, the Marquis de Molins. The King was taken straight to the Grand Hôtel de Marseilles, where sumptuous apartments had been retained for him by the Spanish Consul. While driving from the station not a single cry was heard. At the Grand Hôtel the King was received by the officers of the Spanish navy and a deputation of the Spanish colony. After remaining a short time in his private apartment, the King invited about forty persons to breakfast. He placed on his left the Prefet, the Marquis de Molins opposite, and the Prince of Monaco, General Comte de Valmaseda, Comte Heredia Spinola, Marquis Campo Sagrado, Duc de Rivas, Colonel del Arzuda de Hernandez, Charge d'Affaires of Spain. Ladies of the Alphonsist party were also present. The last delegates to the King were the Duchess of Baylen and Mdme. Elsayen. The apartments of the hotel were decorated with Spanish flags and arms. No toasts were proposed at this breakfast. At three o'clock the King in an open carriage went through an enormous crowd, escorted by the police, mounted gendarmes, and companies of the line got out on the quay of the Canebiere at the old port. The King and his suite went on board the longboats and were towed by the gunboats *Ebro* and *Somorrestro* within a hundred yards of the iron-clad frigate *Los Navas* which had arrived in the morning, at nine o'clock, in the port of La Joliette. The longboats then parted company with the gunboats, and rowed towards the ironclad which is to convey the King to Spain. The frigate *Los Navas* was decked out with flags, and the crew on the yard arms uttered a loud and prolonged cheer. The frigate replied with twenty-one guns to the salute coming from Fort Nicolas. The King's suite embarked on the *Cristbal Cadiz*. The King is to leave in the evening. The weather is splendid, with a slight breeze of wind.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Marseilles, January 7, says:—King Alphonso embarked at half-past three this afternoon on board the Spanish frigate *Los Navas de Tolosa*, where he was received by the commander of the vessel amid the enthusiastic cheering of the crew. The iron clad frigate *Numancia* which had been watched here to escort the King, has not arrived yet. The departure will take place early to-morrow morning.

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